

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,353 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " " H. J. Black.
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 " " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " " B. Branch.
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,995 " " " R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted). The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5:30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
 "SUI-TAI," 1,651 " " " G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A.M. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDIA-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 538 tons, Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING," 538 " " " Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers, leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 9:30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5:15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents: Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS,
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Aug.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Oct.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1907.

Hotel.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1900.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveys).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Oodes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Snodds, 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

JESSELTON, KUDAT and SAN. "BORNEO" TUESDAY, 9 A.M., 3rd Sept., 1907.
DAKAN Capt. F. SembillSHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE "COSEN" About TUESDAY, 10th Sept., 1907.
and YOKOHAMA Capt. B. WehlmairNAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" WEDNESDAY, Noon, 11th Sept., 1907.
and HAMBURG Capt. E. MalchowMANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE "PRINZ SIGISMUND" THURSDAY, Noon, 12th Sept., 1907.
Capt. D. LenzYOKOHAMA and KOBE "PRINZ WALDEMAR" About THURSDAY, the 18th Oct., 1907.
Capt. W. v. Senden

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1907.

Intimation.

EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanjing Road.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation. The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon. Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony. Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells. Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telephone Address:

"CHEF" HONGKONG,
Telephone No. K4.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine. Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury. Billiards and Bowling Alleys. Moderate Terms and No Extras. Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.

A NEW KLONDYKE.

WHAT LAKE LARDER MAY DO FOR CANADA.

In the district that lies round Lake Larder it may well be that Canada has a new Klondyke. The next twelve months will show.

At present there are scores of feverish activity which are typical of those associated with the finding of a new goldfield. It was at the end of last "fall," just before the snow came, that a Dr. Reddick discovered the presence of gold-bearing quartz close to Lake Larder.

The news of his discovery soon spread, and men, miners for the most part, journeyed in tents and "dug-outs" right through the winter after taking out their claims.

With the spring, however, came the real rush, and it has not ceased yet. Amongst the earliest arrivals was Mr. W. Lockhard Russell—a well known mining expert—of Toronto, who is at present on a visit to London with his family. In a talk with our representative about Lake Larder, he stated that, according to his latest advice, there were now from 20,000 to 25,000 men there, on thousands of claims which had been staked off for more than fifteen miles round the lake.

"Lake Larder," he said, "is in the Nipissing district of Ontario, like Cobalt, which has been known as a silver district for two years, and is improving daily. Lake Larder is the gold district. There are three or four big companies the Blackbelt Proprietaries Tighe Brothers, and Lucky Boys—already at work there."

"I have been through mines in Peru, Colombia, and Venezuela. I am also interested in mines in Mexico and in several copper mines in the western part of South Dakota and Nevada. One winter I spent in Klondyke, but I believe Northern Ontario is the greatest mining country in the world, especially the gold district."

"In Klondyke it was 'placer-mining,' the men getting the gold from the bottom of the creek beds and sluicing it out. There a man needed no capital. In Northern Ontario it is rather different. There are 'dikes,' or veins, on the surface, which vary from 6ft. wide to 150ft. of gold-bearing quartz visible to the naked eye. I have seen nothing to compare with it."

So great has been the rush to Lake Larder that transport and the cost of living is expensive. The Tamskimming and Northern Ontario Railway, which is being built by the Ontario Government, from the Canadian Pacific Railway towards Hudson Bay, passes within fifteen miles of Lake Larder, although regular trains are at present only being run to a point sixty miles away.

For the hire of two horses and a cart to convey provisions and stores over the remaining fifteen miles from the railway, Mr. Russell added that he had had to pay as much as £30. In one week, too, he had known a camp of twenty or twenty-five men eat £40 worth of food.

Consequently men going out there needed a certain amount of capital, but notwithstanding that, he believed that the Lake Larder district would eventually equal that of Klondyke.

TRYING TO FLY.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST CLAIMS SUPERIORITY OVER LAW OF GRAVITATION.

New York July 30.

Eugene Howe was a planer and polisher of hardwood parquet floors, and did well at his trade up to last May. At this time Howe and his wife, Bertha, moved their belongings into the top floor of the four-story and basement brownstone residence of Dr. Gregory Costigan, at 63 West Sixty-eighth street.

At the Central Park west end of the block on which the Costigan house is situated is the Second Church of Christ Scientist. Howe dropped in there to see and hear. The husky floor planer became deeply interested in the teachings of Christian Science. He tried to interest his wife in the tracts and books he obtained at the library of the church.

Mrs. Howe would have none of the teachings. She says that since her husband began to read Mary G. Eddy's "Science and Health," he has had little time to attend to his trade. He gave up smoking, changed most of his habits of life, and not long ago decided that eating breakfast was all a mistake. At 10 o'clock Sunday night Howe came home and chatted for a short time with Dr. Costigan. The physician says the floor polisher was perfectly rational.

After talking with Dr. Costigan but a short while Howe went up to his apartments on the top floor. He undressed and got into bed, talking with him a book he had brought. It was "Science and Health."

Long after midnight Howe, so his wife says, began to act in a manner queer even for him. He finally made for a front window, climbed out on the sill, and announced that he was going to fly out on the night air.

Mrs. Howe ran to the window and managed to grasp him by the ankle just as he leaped. She held his weight with all the strength there was in her arms. Her arms were badly cut and bruised by coming in contact with the sharp edge of the stone window sill. Finally, the woman's strength gave way, and with a shriek that aroused the neighbourhood she fell back into the room in a faint.

Howe's skull was fractured and his body and legs were torn and crushed. He died in the hospital without regaining consciousness.

When he leaped from the window Howe had carried with him Mrs. Eddy's book. Dr. Costigan is of the opinion that Howe was suddenly seized with an insane notion that he could leap from the window, land on the sidewalk below without injury, and then enter the house and display himself to the physician as a convincing argument in favour of Christian Science.

Mrs. Howe says that shortly before her husband made for the window he had told her that Dr. Costigan had been practically converted to Christian Science, and contemplated giving up his practice. —Washington Post.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having tendered their resignation, beg to inform the Public in General that they will CEASE from SATURDAY, the 31st instant, to be the Agents in this Colony of the "AGENCIA DE BANCOS NACIONALES ULTRAMARINOS, MACAO."

ROZARIO & CO.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1907.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

THE Agency of the above Bank in Hongkong will from the 1st of September, 1907, be transferred to Messrs. ARATOON V. APCAR & Co., in the place and stead of Messrs. ROZARIO & Co.

O. Gerente da Agencia
DO BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
JOAQUIM L. C. GOMES.

Dated 21st August, 1907.

For Sale.

HUMBER
CYCLES.THE BEST IN THE
WORLD.

Cycles Makers

BY

ROYAL WARRANTS

TO

H.M. KING EDWARD VII.

AND
H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.WITH THE LATEST, BEST 3 SPEEDGEAR,
GEAR CASES AND DUNLOP TYRES.

From \$120 to \$150 each.

GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS.

WILL CLIMB ANY HILL ON THE LOW GEAR.

Portsmouth Evening News—"For 38 years the name of the HUMBER has been as a guarantee of good workmanship."

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

AGENTS,

11, D'AGUIAR STREET and KOWLOON.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907.

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THE HONGKONG
STUDIOHIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.PORTRAITS, GROUPS AND ENLARGING
GING AND COPYING in all Sizes.LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS
ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1907.

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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the most prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what ails a broken-down system is not a disease, but a condition, and it is more certainly cured by a course of

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this ray is more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. No ray is as it is, in accordance with the 12th line direction accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AGAIN

and so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either case, and is difficult to imagine a case of disease or degeneration, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this new and powerful restorative, which is destined to end the chronic suffering of the broken-down system, and to give to every sufferer a new lease of life.

THERAPION

is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 5/6 per packet. Purchasers should note that the word "THERAPION" appears on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of the bottle on a sand ground, and is not on every package by order of the Proprietor's Son, who is the sole agent for the world.

Sold by all Chemists.

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Consignees.

Ltd.
[8] Sold by all Chemists.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARET.

	per case	per case
	1 doz. 6ts.	1 doz. 12ts.
ST. ESTEPHE	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.50
ST. JULIEN	9.00	10.00
LA ROSE	12.00	13.00
CHATEAU HAUT BRION		
LARRIVET	18.00	20.00
CHATEAU MOUTON		
D'ARMAILHACQ	22.00	24.00
CHATEAU PONTET		
CARNET	25.00	—
CHATEAU LA TOUR		
CARNET	30.00	—
CHATEAU RAUZAN	44.00	—
CHATEAU LAFITE	50.00	—

OUR CLARETS, including the lowest priced, are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CLARETS from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to connoisseurs to need comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1907.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1907.

TRADE IN THE SOUTH.

In view of the close commercial relationship existing between Hongkong and Singapore the annual report of the Registrar of Imports and Exports regarding the trade of the Southern Settlement during 1906 will probably be read with interest. The Registrar states at the very outset that the trade of the Colony last year was "not generally satisfactory," and proceeds to explain that though values measured in sterling and the quantities of European imports were larger than in the previous year, stocks were much heavier at the close than in any of the five preceding years. Exports of produce, excluding tin, were, taken as a whole, somewhat larger in volume and much the same in dollar value, but practically this trade has been stagnant for some years past. Dealers were severe sufferers, having had to take deliveries slowly, and, when the dollar was fixed at 2s. 4d., some were hard hit and bankruptcies were of frequent occurrence. The total liabilities, as far as can be ascertained, reached a total of only \$1,200,000 of which probably a third is recoverable. A little less than half of this amount fell on Continental firms, British houses accounting for about \$270,000 and Chinese, native moneylenders, and Jews for the remainder. It is noteworthy that of the total import trade no less than 42.2 per cent. came from foreign countries, while British possessions were responsible for 46.7 per cent. and the United Kingdom for 11.1 per cent. Of the exports 51.5 per cent. went to foreign countries, the remainder going in nearly equal parts to British possessions and the homeland. The value of merchandise imported into the Colony reached nearly 317 9/10 million dollars a decrease of nearly two million, or six per cent., following a decrease of nearly two per cent. in 1905 below the figures for 1904. Converted into sterling, however, the value amounted to £37,083,000, an advance of about 4 1/2 millions sterling, or 13 3/5 per cent. To other ports, the Colony exported over 28 1/2 million dollars' value of merchandise, an increase of over 16 millions or over 6 per cent., following an advance of 3 1/2 per cent. in 1905 over 1904. The sterling value represented £38,816,000, an increase of nearly 5 1/2 millions sterling, or 14 per cent. It will probably be matter for surprise

to learn that Singapore's best customer is Bangkok particularly in cotton goods. As regards other imports it may be noted that the market for cement was in favour of the United Kingdom, which is rather curious considering the excellence of Hongkong's product and the smaller freight charges. The important trade in wheat flour has been captured by Australia, and the only fear is that a prolonged season of drought may at any time cut off connections. The transfer of this trade from the Pacific Ports originated from the Chinese boycott of American goods, and, although it is alleged this no longer exists, and that the Australian flour is both better and cheaper, it is doubtful if it is altogether a question of merit. Overstocking led, we are told, to this article being sometimes quoted at a lower price than in Australia. From Hongkong and China, the imports were valued at \$26,619,000, a decrease of \$1,638,000, the exports \$17,650,000, an increase of \$1,685,000, or over 10 1/2 per cent. Referring to the currency question, the Registrar observes that, throughout the year, the element of exchange speculation has been largely eliminated, although the Bank rate has fluctuated slightly from time to time, but he remarks that it is too early to speak of the effects of the currency policy of the Government on the trade, but merchants, generally, are of opinion that a 2s. dollar is most suitable to trade requirements. Of course that is merely a pious opinion and might not be generally acceptable, for while merchants may find it irritating to find the exact equivalent of foreign money in Singapore dollars they would probably prefer to meet that difficulty rather than pay the difference required in the rates were the Government to remit the silver money in order to guard against the rise in silver. While the report as a whole is not exactly exhilarating it is much less gloomy than the opening words of the Registrar would lead one to believe.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. F. A. HAZELAND convicted a hawker at the Police Court, this morning, and sent him to gaol for three weeks with hard labour for exhibiting indecent pictures for sale in the public street, yesterday. Policeman 94 prosecuted.

MR. S. D. SETNA informs us that he has received a telegram from Bombay this morning as follows: "The cricket match played at Bombay between the Parsee and the Presidency teams resulted in the victory for the Parsees by 143 runs."

A TOKUSHIMA dispatch states that the cargo of the City of Carthage, wrecked in the Kii Channel, consisted of 180,000 cases of kerosene, 6,000 cases of cylinder oil, and 6,000 cases of paraffin wax. Of these, only about 19,000 cases have been saved.

It is reported in Peking that the Board of War is about to assume direct control of the Fongchow Dockyards and Arsenal, and that H. E. Tan, director of the department of the Navy in the Board of War, will be appointed Director-General of these undertakings.

GOLD bullion received by the Imperial Mint, of Osaka, during last month amounted to 1,707lb, and the coins struck were ¥1,580,000 in ¥10 gold pieces. The amounts of ¥750,000, 50 sen and ¥414,000 30 sen silver pieces are also reported as having been minted last month.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Yip H. Clarke.....\$10
C. H. Grace.....5
F. L. Havre Dréze.....5

YOUNG YUNG, a coolie, was at the Police Court, this morning, sentenced by Mr. Hazeland to six weeks' hard labour, six hours' stocks and to be twice flogged, each flogging to consist of twelve strokes, for relieving a widow of a gold pair of ear-rings, with jade-stone drops, in the Western Market, yesterday.

A PORTLAND, Ore., special despatch of 26th July says:—With the *Alecia* taking out a cargo of something over 50,000 barrels of flour to the Orient and the *Nicomedia* in port ready to take a similar lot when loaded, the stocks here will be well cleaned up. Reports from the grain-growing sections continue to be favourable to a yield at least equal to last season.

A TERRIBLE disaster is reported from the coal mines at Hongay in Tonkin. An earthquake there resulted in the death of seven miners, on August 3. Three other miners were injured seriously. An inquiry showed that the earthquake was purely accidental. The mines there were developed originally by a British Company at such a loss that it had to sell out. A French Company bought up the whole concern, and has made a good thing out of the mines. A large town has sprung up at Hongay, the port is crowded, and the coal trade grows steadily.

THE fifth half-yearly report of the Bank of Japan, which was approved by the general meeting on Saturday, 17th inst., shows a net profit for last half-year of ¥3,950,466. Of this sum, ¥900,000 has been absorbed in the regular dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, ¥750,000 has been placed to the reserve, ¥200,000 paid for the bonuses and social expenses of officials, ¥900,000 for a special dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., making the total dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. A surplus of ¥1,958,466 has been carried forward.

YARN DEALERS' FAILURE.

FUNG WA SHUN'S EXAMINATION.

In the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court this morning, before his Honour the Chief Justice, the following business was transacted. The adjourned public examination of the above bankrupt was continued when the witness said he had no account in the Chartered Bank. Perhaps his brother had, because when witness had money to put away he gave it to his brother who put it in the Chartered account and when he wanted money his brother used to give him a cheque, which he cashed. The end of last year the customers told him that the crops would be good, and that new goods would be required, and they asked witness to buy and store them. He did so and told the customers that the goods had arrived, and asked them to take the goods, but they said he must wait until they knew how many firms would take the goods, and how many they would take. Altogether he purchased over 20,000 bales of yarn for the customers, and then yarn went down and he sustained a loss of \$32,000 or \$40,000. That loss should have been the customers' and not his, but he could have stood it had the market steadied itself.

Mr. Looker: I don't know what precedent the bankrupt has for coming here and making this gratuitous statement, after his public examination is closed. He was rambling on and making all sorts of rambling statements.

His Honour said he must confine himself to the facts connected with his public examination. Mr. Goldring said that he must ask that the bankrupt be released on bail.

His Honour: There is no bail in bankruptcy. Mr. Goldring: Security, then, my Lord. He has put up security, and it is a great hardship on him to keep him in gaol any longer. He has been there since March.

Mr. Looker said he did not wish to close the public examination and the matter was adjourned for a week.

Mr. Goldring said he hoped it would be definitely settled then.

His Honour: That is the best I can do.

THE YOKO ON CHUNG.

Wong Shi Chun took the stand for his adjourned public examination when he was pressed by Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, as to his transactions and elicited the fact that witness knew nothing about the working of the business which he left entirely to his partner, Tsung Yat, who did all the purchasing of the bales.

Mr. Dixon: Call Tsung Yat. Tsung Yat, called, said he conducted all the business of the Fook On Chung. He did the buying and the selling.

Mr. Dixon: In the sixth year you knew you were insolvent?

Witness: Well, I knew I was losing money. Mr. Dixon: And yet you continued to buy yarn?

Witness: Well, foreign firms told me to do so as the price of yarn would go up.

Mr. Dixon said that was all he wanted to ask the witness.

Mr. Grist: Will your Lordship adjudge him a bankrupt? It is the usual course. Adjudication order made.

HO PO LU.

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared and applied on behalf of the creditors of Ho Po Lu for an adjudication order against the bankrupt. The act of bankruptcy consisted in his issuing a notice to his creditors stating that as business was very bad he could not pay his liabilities. An adjudication order was made, the Official Receiver to be Official Trustee.

F. KIENE. The Official Receiver made an application to disclaim a lease on behalf of bankrupt. Order for disclaimer granted.

CHAU SUI HOU. Mr. Dixon applied for the release of the debtor who was committed to gaol upon certain allegations that he had shares in the Wong firm of Havana, and in the Tong Yik Po Tong pawnshop. He would produce evidence to show that the bankrupt had no such shares.

His Honour: How are you going to prove that?

Mr. Dixon: By producing the men to whom the shares actually belong.

His Honour: Well, I cannot take that now. It must stand over till next Bankruptcy Court day.

Mr. Dixon: And can my client be released?

His Honour: Oh, no; I cannot order that. He must remain in gaol until the Court is satisfied in the matter.

SUGAR MERCHANT'S FAILURE. Lung Ngan Pan, the managing partner of the bankrupt firm, underwent his public examination. He stated that he started the business 15 years ago but had suffered losses. His liabilities were \$120,000 while his assets were \$20,000. The business was that of a rice and sugar merchant, and he attributed his failure to the people up and down the coast not remitting his money.

Mr. Looker said there were inexplicable features in all Chinese failures, but there was a special feature here. This man did a large rice and sugar business and sent his goods up and down the coast on credit. He knew that he had no money and yet he kept on purchasing goods in large quantities. He would ask that the public examination be adjourned *sine die*.

His Honour: Well, you had better arrange with Mr. Justice Wise, as I am going away for three months and he will make his own dispositions.

THE CHEUNG WONG BANK. Mr. Grist appeared and applied for the adjudication of the above bank. The act of bankruptcy they had committed was issuing a notice to the creditors stating the inability of the bank to pay its liabilities. The debts were \$60,000, and the assets in the Colony \$58,000, while there was a sum of \$14,000 to come from Peking if it ever does come.

Adjudication order made. Official Receiver to be Official Trustee.

NEW SOLICITORS.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

At the Supreme Court, this morning, when his Honour the Chief Justice took his seat in the Bankruptcy Court, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., said that he moved in the matter of R. W. Fitzgerald, Sergeant and in the matter of Edgar Davidson, solicitors of the High Court Judicature, England, that the gentlemen named be introduced, enrolled and admitted to practice in the Court.

His Honour the Chief Justice said that he had much pleasure in welcoming the new solicitors to practice in this Court, as the entry of more solicitors spoke for the prosperity of the Colony, and he wished them both a successful and prosperous career in their practice.

The new solicitors thanked his Honour, and retired.

Mr. R. W. Fitzgerald Sergeant joins the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. Mr. Edgar Davidson joining that of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.

THE FRENCH STREET MURDER.

THREE SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Three Chinamen were arrested at West Point yesterday afternoon on suspicion of being implicated in the French Street murder, an account of which appeared in our last evening's issue. Immediately the deceased was identified as Lam Choi, a carpenter, employed at 238, Des Voeux Road, Sergeant Gordon and a Chinese detective picked up a clue which resulted in the capture of three men, alleged to be members of the Triad Society, in a Chinese Club, at 300, Des Voeux Road West.

So far the police are in no way inclined to be communicative in the matter. It is no secret, however, that a quarrel between two Triad Society clubs, known as the East and West Point clubs, was responsible for the murder.

It leaked out to-day that the men in custody exhibit marks and bruises on their bodies—a fact which goes to show that the trio had been in a fight. One man in particular had a nasty cut on his finger, which had to be dressed. From this alone the police are satisfied that the suspects took part in the engagement, which ended in the death of Lam Choi. Several arrests are expected shortly.

DISPOSED OF POSIT.

PLAINTIFFS NON-SUITED WITH COSTS.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court this morning, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Chan Wing and Yau In, both of No. 134, Wellington Street, traders, brought suit against Fun Fai Ting, managing partner in the Sun Fuk Tsung firm, and the Sun Fuk Tsung firm, of No. 69, Connaught Road Central, traders, to recover the sum of \$1,000 deposited by plaintiffs with defendants on 23rd June, 1907, but the plaintiffs waive the sum of \$100 so as to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Reginald Harding appearing for the defendant firm.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that the plaintiffs were introduced to the firm in June last, and negotiations were entered into for starting a compradore business. The defendant then had a shipping business and the first plaintiff proposed to take over the compradore, and it was agreed that the plaintiff should pay to the firm the sum of \$1,000. He paid that on the 23rd July. An agreement was drawn up but not signed. The money was deposited with the first defendant on behalf of the firm and it was then placed in deposit with the firm. When witness was ready to take over the compradore the defendant said he must wait till the steamer came into port. The *Kwong Hing*, the vessel in question, was on her way from Manila and was expected in a few days.

There were no papers, no acknowledgements, no agreements, and nothing to show that the money ever was paid. The evidence was very conflicting and contradictory on both sides and the weight of evidence was certainly in favour of the defendants, and the plaintiffs were, therefore, non-suited with costs.

HONGKONG WATER POLO

SHIELD COMPETITION.

R.E. "A" TEAM VS. R.E. "B" TEAM.

These teams met yesterday to decide their tie in the seventh round. The "A" team had a hard struggle in the first half and managed to score four goals; in the second spell the "B" team seemed to be puffed out and could hardly stick to their opponents, who had little difficulty in adding another goal, totalling 5 altogether against their opponents' nil. Just before the end of the game, one of the "B" team men had to leave the water as he was done up.

The "B" team seemed to play better in this match, but the "A" did not play up to their mark.

The teams were:—R.E. "A":—Western, Carr, Grandy, Vaughan, Morris, Goodyer and Barton. R.E. "B":—Morris, Williams, Burgess, Turner, Gibson, Potter and Hutchison.

We understand the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will meet the 8th Co., R.G.A., on Friday to decide their tie. This is certain to prove an interesting match.

COMPETITION TABLE.

Played. Won. Lost. Draws. Points.

V.R.C. "A".....	6	5	0	1	16
87th Co., R.G.A.	4	0	1	1	13
Corinthian V.C.	6	4	2	0	12
R.H.K.Y.C.	6	4	2	0	12
R.E. "A".....	6	3	3	0	9
V.R.C. "B".....	5	1	4	0	3
Middlesex "A"	5	1	4	0	3
Middlesex "B"	5	1	4	0	3
R.E. "B".....	6	1	5	0	3

We are informed that a keen local "sport" is presenting a cup to be competed for between the team that wins the Shield this year and the Corinthian Yacht Club Team.

THE RISING AT SWATOW.

LAST WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE EXAMINED.

The case in which the Chinese authorities are applying for the extradition of Hu Ki Shing, the supposed leader of the Swatow "rebellion," was continued at the Magistracy, this afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, appeared in support of the application. Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, represented the defendant.

The last witness for the defence was Chan Tak Cheong, an employee of Jardine's Sugar Refinery. He said that he had been in Jardine's employ for the last fifteen years.

Sir Henry—Where do you live?—No. 15, Tai Hang Village.

How long have you been living there?—Five years.

Do you know the defendant?—Yes. He came to my house to live.

When did you first make his acquaintance?—On 28th March.

Tell me the circumstances. Where did you meet him, and with whom?—A clansman brought him to my house.

When did the defendant leave your house?—On 10th May.

Where did he go?—To Swatow.

How did you know he went to Swatow?—The accused was a stranger here. I got him his ticket and accompanied him on board.

Where did the defendant live from the time of his arrival in the Colony to the time he left for Swatow?—In my house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrell: You are foreman of the Sugar house?—I am in charge of the coolies.

How long did you say you have known the defendant?—From the time he came to my house.

You never saw him before?—No.

Are you a married man?—Yes.

Living with your wife?—Yes. I have children, too.

Did the defendant live in the same compartment with you?—No, his room was partitioned off.

This concluded the case for the defence. Sir Henry then started to address the Court, referring at some length to the Tientsin Treaty regarding political prisoners. He had not finished when our report closed.

TEST CASE FAILS.

QUESTION OF PRIVATE RICKSHAS AT WEST POINT.

Police Sergeant Gordon, of No. 7 Police Station, brought a test case before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, to-day, for settlement. The case was that in which a ricksha coolie was charged with "plying" a private vehicle for hire without a licence. A practice exists among the mistresses of certain houses of ill-fame at Shek-long-tai to keep a number of private rickshas on the premises. At night these vehicles are hired out to the singing girls of the house, who pay the mistress for the use of the vehicle, thereby, the police allege, defrauding the public ricksha coolie. And it was with this object in view that the police brought up the test case in order to put a check to the practice.

His Worship (to accused)—Have you a permit to ply a ricksha?—It is a private ricksha.

Sergeant Gordon said that at midnight yesterday he saw accused pulling a private ricksha along Queen's Road West. He had a fare.

The sergeant stopped him and asked for the owner of the vehicle. Accused took him to a certain disorderly house lower down the road. Arriving there the fire got out. Asked if the fare was his employer accused replied in the negative.

His Worship—Does the woman—the fare—live in that house?

Witness—Yes, your Worship. But the ricksha does not belong to her. It is a well-known practice among the women of the disorderly houses at West Point to purchase as many as twenty and thirty rickshas for the use of their houses. These rickshas are let out to the inmates, who pay the mistress each time a vehicle is used, while the mistress pays the coolie.

His Worship—This point has been raised before, and I must look into the matter.

Witness—Many private rickshas from the city are hired to these houses, your Worship.

His Worship—Is that so? Can you prove it?

Witness—Here is not a ricksha to be seen during the daytime, but at night there are as many as 200 running to and from the eating houses and the disorderly houses.

The defendant was called to the stand, and he swore that he was engaged to drive the people of the house.

His Worship—Do you drive people other than those from your mistress's house?—No.

His Worship held that there was no breach of the law committed. The prosecution did not prove that accused "plied" for hire, neither did they prove that an outsider had engaged accused's ricksha, and unless they could prove that he could do nothing. The accused was discharged.

THEODORE THOMAS, a lad, about eighteen years of age, was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, to-day, to answer charges of impersonating a sanitary foreman, and obtaining money under false pretences. Wai Fat, an engineer, residing at 80, Praya East, made the complaint.

He stated that on the morning of the 24th inst. accused visited his house, and, representing himself as a foreman employed by the Sanitary Board, promised complainant that he would see that his house is kept clean if the latter gave him some money. Complainant gave him \$1.50. Then he took his departure. In the afternoon he returned again and on this occasion he asked for a "loan." Complainant refused to pay. When accused left he made inquiries, resulting in the arrest of Thomas yesterday afternoon. The case was adjourned.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE NEW VICEROY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th August. H.E. Viceroy Chang Yen-chun will, on his way to the South, stay at Shanghai for three or four days. The contemplated stay there is in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway Company. It is also stated that H.E. will try to persuade the newly appointed Provincial Judge, H.E. Cheng Hao-sui, to come to the South to take up the new appointment.

COMPENSATION.

A short time ago the Yimchow Prefect, H.E. Wong Wu, sent a despatch to H.E. the Acting Viceroy stating that, owing to the recent trouble there and as the outcome of the several engagements between the rebels and the troops sent by the Government, much damage has been done to property owners. He recommended that Taels 40,000 be set aside as compensation to the persons who have lost property thereby. Now H.E. has sanctioned the sum to be expended and arrangements will soon be made as to the means to be taken in distributing the compensation.

TAXATION EXEMPTIONS.

The Authorities have decided that all goods manufactured in the different industrial institutions throughout the provinces of Kwangtung are to pay the coast trade duty when exported to other ports with exemption from all other subsequent taxations.

MINES.

Since the order issued by H.E. ex-Viceroy Chow through the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to the different prefects and district magistrates to report on the mineral resources found in their respective jurisdictions, the Bureau has received numerous replies and reports. Up to the present, forty-five districts are reported to be possessed of mineral resources. Of these mines about 50 per cent. are said to be coal mines. Next in order of numerical importance are the gold mines. About 10 places are reported to be included in those in which the mines are already opened by private enterprise or by Government capital.

OPIMUM SMOKERS.

Two opium smokers found smoking in a house at Fatsan were seized by the police and handed over to the Authorities for punishment for opposing the anti-opium regulations. The local officials found these men guilty of disobeying Government orders and were sentenced to be exhibited in stocks in front of the building where they had been found smoking, for several days, as a warning to others.

The prohibition of opium smoking in the district of Shuntak is taking effect at the district city of Taileung, where all opium diavans have now been closed.

VILLAGE ROBBERY.

Another case of robbery is reported from Ko Yiu District in the Kum Yu Village when several houses were ransacked and a great quantity of booty, including four ploughing cows, were taken away.

RAILWAY LAUNCHES.

The towing launches running between here and Fatsan are all to stop by the end of this month, on account of the slackness in traffic through the preference of the travelling public to the swifter means of locomotion, namely, the Canton-Fatsan railway.

END OF THE SWATOW RIOTS.

Yesterday, Commodore Yau To-yun left this port on board of the Chinese gunboat *Fu Po* for Swatow to convey the troops, that were sent there in connection with the recent disturbances, back to this port.

DISTURBANCE AT WEICHOW.

The Taoist of the prefectural circuit of Weichow, Chaochow and Kayingchow has forwarded a despatch to the Canton High Authorities reporting that the bandits in the district of Hoi Yung and the surrounding quarters are at present very active, and that he has proceeded to that place together with the *chunfa* of that place with troops to suppress the rioters.

Later.

Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

The Cavalry Incident at the Manouevres.

London, 27th August.
A private was killed and twenty injured at the recent cavalry incident.

The Fire at Hakodate.

Reuters correspondent at Tokio wires that 70 per cent. of the city was burned and all the consulates except the American were destroyed.

The Trouble in Morocco.

The British colony in Tangier has petitioned the British Minister for war-ships, owing to the inadequacy of the Franco-Spanish measures of protection.
The Europeans have left Fez.

Later.

A Franco-Spanish note to the Minister for War in Morocco demands that necessary steps be taken to organize the police force in the ports of Morocco, in accordance with the Algeiras Convention.

Canada.

The Dominion Government has opened negotiations with Japan for the renewal of the old arrangement by which not more than 600 Japanese were permitted to enter the country yearly.

The workmen in British Columbia threaten violence to the Orientals.

CHINA'S NAVAL RE-ORGANIZATION.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE NEW FLEET.

A resolution has been passed by the members of the Board of War, providing that the re-organization of the Chinese navy will be carried out in the near future. The guns which are to be used for the equipment of the warships will be manufactured by the arsenals of China, because it would be too expensive to procure them from foreign countries. The Directors of all the Government arsenals have therefore been ordered to make due preparations for undertaking this vital work at once. — *Shanghai Times*.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO THE EAST.

AGREEMENT WITH THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

The *Seattle Post* of 2nd inst. says:—When the Pacific coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad is finished in 1909, a new line of steamships will be in operation between Seattle and the Orient, according to the statement of President A. J. Eastling. Negotiations have been made with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, of Japan, for the construction of nine large steamships to carry the overseas business of the Milwaukee. The latest ship of the new fleet is to be delivered not later than February, 1909.

"The Milwaukee has entered into a tentative agreement with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha," said President Eastling last night, "to handle the overseas traffic of the railroad. The final arrangements have been concluded, but it is certain that by the time the Pacific coast extension has been completed there will be a fleet of new steamships to ply between Seattle and the Orient."

"When the project of extending the line of the Milwaukee road to the Pacific coast was begun, it was the purpose of the company to build its own steamships. After considering the matter, I concluded that running steamships was somewhat out of the line of endeavour of a railroad. I have no doubt that the steamship business is profitable for those familiar with it, but there is some question if the enterprise could be made to pay by men unacquainted with the work."

MR. TAKAHUCHI'S VISIT.

"Mr. Takahuchi, representing the Osaka Shoen Kaisha, who was in Seattle several months ago, began negotiations with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to operate a line of steamships in connection with the railroad. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha does a large coastwise business in Japan. It has a large fleet of ships plying between ports in the Orient, and when it was proposed to build a number of steamships for the American trade, I thought well of the idea."

"There are many important details to be settled yet. It has been proposed to organize a new company to operate the new line, which will be financed by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, although that part has not been definitely decided upon. It has been proposed to name the new company the Japanese-Mercantile Steamship Company. Whether the Milwaukee owns the line outright or not, it will be heavily interested in the company which operates it."

TYPE OF STEAMSHIPS.

"According to the tentative agreement which has been reached the nine steamships will have a capacity of about 12,000 tons each. The type of ship will be similar to that of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. I believe that steamships of that type can be operated more profitably than those of a much larger capacity. One of our ships will not be able to carry as much freight as the *Minamoto*, but it will run oftener and there will be more of them. The agreement with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha calls for the completion of the latest ship in February, 1909 which will ensure the entire fleet being in operation by the time the road is finished."

Mr. Eastling was asked concerning the report that three ships are under construction at the Alfred Holt shipyards in England for the Milwaukee. Mr. Holt is one of the large ship owners of the world.

"There is no truth in the report," replied Mr. Eastling. "I have never heard of Mr. Holt, and it is entirely possible that he has never heard of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. At least he is building no ships for the Milwaukee and three vessels would not be enough to take care of the business."

THE WRECK OF THE "WIK."

FURTHER DETAILS.

From letters and telegrams received by Messrs. Runge and Thomas it appears that the steamer *Wik* had some deck cargo consisting of other. In the terrific storm some carboys were broken, and the contents became ignited, and it was impossible to prevent the flames eating through the deck. A telegram received by the agents says:—"Wik seriously burnt and beached. Steamer and cargo are apparently lost; she drifted 60 miles, near Matsusaki. One sailor named Oscar Strauch fell overboard and was lost. Japanese fishermen with a steamer beached the vessel, and during the operation two explosions occurred in the engine-room, tearing holes in the hull on the port side. Crew and captain left and arrived on Sunday evening at Yokohama."

The steamer *Nimuehlen*, owned by the same firm, left Yokohama on 19th inst., at noon, on her way to Kobe for the scene of the accident. The *Wik* had about 1,500 tons of cargo for Kobe on board.

THE PACIFIC FLOUR TRADE.

AMERICAN OPINION.

Seattle millers are not alarmed over the possibility of a Japanese invasion of the flour trade of the Pacific Coast. Telegraphic dispatches from San Francisco show that the millers in California are worried lest the Japanese, having no home market for the by-products of their flouring mills, will invade the bran market on this Coast. The Japanese millers are extracting every particle of gluten from the grain and their bran is of poor quality, but it is being offered at such a low figure that a return shipment is feared in California.

Manchurian grain-growing has not reached an advanced stage, and so long as the crude methods employed are continued Pacific Coast millowners have no fear from that market. The shipment of wheat from the United States and Australia to Japanese and Chinese mills is heavy, but it does not interfere with the market for American flour in the Orient. As a matter of fact the Coast millers cannot supply the flour demanded in the Oriental markets.

The fear expressed that by-products will cut into the American market is not taken seriously here. The double freight rate that must be paid more than offsets the difference in wages. Despite the fact that Japanese mills are introducing American machinery, Japanese business men engaged in the export trade from Seattle declare the Japanese mills have not yet become efficient and that their operations are not extensive. The Japanese exporters are in touch with the development of the flour trade in their home country and they hold that the Orient will be a buyer instead of a seller to America.

STRAITS TRADE IN 1906.

To the annual report on the Marine Department is attached Mr. A. Stuart's report on the Trade of the Straits Settlements for 1906.

The following are some of the more general paragraphs:—

GENERAL.

The trade of the Colony in 1906 was not generally satisfactory.

Though values measured in Sterling and the quantities of European imports were larger than in the previous year stocks were much heavier at the close than in any of the five years preceding.

Exports of Produce, excluding Tin, were taken as a whole, somewhat larger in volume and much the same in dollar value, but practically this trade has been stagnant for some years past.

The import market has been marked by the keenest of competition.

The number of small importers is now so large as almost to equal the number of substantial dealers to be found in the bazaar.

The smaller firms being compelled to turn over their stocks without undue delay, the larger had in consequence to sacrifice in order to keep their marks and brand well in front.

All through the year prices have lagged behind those at home and sales have in almost every instance been done below replacement prices, which however gave some profit on contracts made in the previous year at cheaper quotations.

BANKRUPTCIES.

Dealers were severe sufferers, having had to take deliveries slowly, and when the dollar was fixed at 2/4 some were hard hit and bankruptcies were of frequent occurrence.

The total liabilities as far as can be ascertained reached a total of only \$1,120,000, of which probably a third is recoverable.

A little less than half of this amount fell on Continental firms, British houses accounting for about \$700,000 and Chinese, native money lenders, and Jews for the remainder.

Considerable caution was exercised later on in giving credits and the market is all the steadier for the wedding out process entailed. It is generally conceded that 1907 gives promise of a more satisfactory year.

PIECE GOODS.

The imports of Piece Goods have largely increased as well as Dyed Yarn, but most other Cottons were of less volume.

The great prosperity of Lancashire in 1905 led to large forward orders in anticipation of difficulties in getting supplies and an inflated trade resulted, the market not showing the same anxiety to purchase, so that though imports were large and exports more than kept up, as already stated, enormous stocks existed at the close of 1906.

The first six months of 1907 were most disappointing, but an improved condition existed from July to December when importers and dealers seeing the great advance in home prices were able to obtain better profits than had been possible earlier in the year.

BANKING TRADE.

Exchange was against dealers doing business with Bangkok, which is still our staple

customer, and from statistics seen by me it is apparent the trade is gradually being directed to Europe and Indian Spinners who do the trade direct, mostly in cottons other than White and Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Supers and Drills which the houses here representing rice merchants in Siam purchase locally.

Singapore and the United Kingdom hold between them more than three-fourths of the Bangkok cotton trade, the imports from Singapore exceeding the United Kingdom proportion.

Foreign firms from here have been selling in Bangkok itself, but at prices that can only be called ruinous to the sellers, who, however, hope by this means to introduce their marks.

Singapore supplies the bulk of Dyed Yarn to Siam and although Swiss dyers find a market, the Continental is not in favour on its merits, but there has been a trade done in foreign yarns with misleading tickets as regards lengths, and buyers on the East Coast are now more careful in purchasing.

While merchants and dealers obtain more profit from such goods, it has a demoralising effect on the market, and is bound in time to effect its own cure when buyers generally become aware of the fraud.

It is noted that Foreigners are able to quote through rates to Bangkok by German Lines which places the Continent in a more favourable position.

HARD GOODS.

With regard to hard goods, competition has never been keener, and the profits on the standard metals such as Bar and Corrugated Iron, Tin Plates and Sheathings have been cut so fine that some firms content themselves with doing a Commission indent business for customers instead of taking the risks of stocks, and the yearly growth of this system is apparent.

FLOUR.

The important trade in Wheat Flour has been captured by Australia and the only fear is that a prolonged season of drought may at any time cut off connections.

The transfer of this trade from the Pacific Ports originated from the Chinese boycott of American goods and although it is alleged this no longer exists, and that the Australian Flour is both better and cheaper it is doubtful if it is altogether a question of merit.

Overstocking led to this article being sometimes quoted at a lower price than in Australia.

MOTORS.

Motors Cars of French make have done fairly well, but British manufactures are now strong in the field and have already cut well into the trade, so that the coming year should show well for home makers.

COAL.

Imports of Coal reached 7,397,8 tons, in addition to which were 5,000 tons of Patent Fuel.

This shows an increase of 117,000 tons of fuel, of which increase the United Kingdom contributed over 23,500 with a total trade of nearly 90,500. Australia 132,211 with a total of nearly 219,000, Bengal 118,000 with a total trade of over 335,000, Borneo and Sarawak 7,500 with a total of over 13,000 tons and Tongkin nearly 5,500 with a total of 10,400 tons.

From Japan only 85,000 tons was received, a decrease of 175,000 tons and from Dutch Borneo 17,500 tons a decrease of over 5,000.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum shipments are now recorded without the large quantities transhipped to China, Japan, Java and India being included and are therefore for 1905 and 1906 mere representation of the actual sales for consumption and export.

It was, however, thought desirable that the large quantities of Sumatra and Borneo Oil brought from Pulo Samboe should be properly inserted under their country of origin and this has been done in 1906, the oil which appeared under the Netherlands Archipelago in previous years being now so treated.

The imports in cases of 65 lbs. show 1,243,146 in 1906, an increase of 89,000 cases. Sumatra Oil is responsible for most of the large advance, American increased by 18,000 cases only, while none was received from Burma as agreed on between the Syndicates, thus showing a fall of 102,000 cases.

The total of 5,000 cases from other places is probably Sumatra Oil from the Negri Sembilan into Malacca.

Of the Petroleum stored in Singapore for transshipment, 44,000 tons were declared in 1906, an increase of 8,500 tons, and of Benzine 19,000 tons an increase of 4,500.

Liquid Fuel imported 6,500 Dutch Boreo reached over 39,000 tons, an increase of 13,000, and from Sumatra 744 tons, a decrease of 3,327 tons.

The nine imported from Sumatra and Pulo Samboe reached 34,000 gallons, an increase of 11,000, and from the United States of America 5,000 gallons, an increase of 2,000.

TIN.

Imports of Tin Ore reached 874,000 pikuls a decrease of 73,000 pikuls.

Imports from Perak fell by 65,000 pikuls, from Selangor by 36,000 and from Pahang by 13,000, but rose from Australia by 10,000 and from the Dutch Islands by 29,000.

The Negri Sembilan, Johore and Siam West Coast maintained their position as exporters.

DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of trade is in the following statement showing movements of merchandise in 1906 (oco omitted):—

U. Kingdom \$35,310 111 \$56,493 236
British Possession,
Protectorates etc. 148,958 467 70,602 249
Foreign Countries 134,083 422 144,718 515
Total 317,851 100 271,773 100

The position of the United Kingdom in relation to the whole trade of the Colony shows improvements of 6 per cent in Imports and 22 per cent in Exports.

British Possessions and Protectorates have a fall of 7 per cent in Imports and a rise of 3 per cent in Exports, while Foreign Countries advanced in Imports by 1 per cent only and declined in Exports by 25 per cent. — *Singapore Free Press*.

MANCHU AND CHINESE.

In the naturally indeterminate conditions, inseparable from all transition stages, now obtaining in China, it is difficult to single out any one factor and to claim for it a preponderating influence in the general situation. It is clear, however, that the traditional line of cleavage between the two sections of the population of China—Manchu and Chinese—is attracting considerable attention at the present juncture, on the part of both the forces of reform and of those of reaction. It is to the presence of the Manchu dynasty and its favoured adherents that the ardent "patriot" of the day unhesitatingly attributes all the ills of his country; from the ubiquitousness of the foreigner to the incapacity of an individual official. According to his own particular bent he seeks relief from a state of affairs that he has long since decided to be intolerable by the hatching of revolution or by personal assassination. In the latter procedure there is an element of novelty for the Chinese "patriot," and it must be regarded as a distinct stage in the evolution of the professional revolutionary, who finds the practical results of isolated rebellion less and less satisfactory from his own point of view. Moreover, as a novelty it is calculated to inspire more terror among the would-be objects of his murderous intentions than the time-honoured ill-organized insurrection, which can generally be suppressed at the expense of the lives of others. It is stated that at an interview recently accorded to a veteran, Literary Chancellor by his superior officer, the latter connected an innocent movement on the part of the Chancellor to reach his fan with an intention to draw a revolver, and incontinently fled from the room. But even if all officials are not as nervous as this one, it is patent that the assassination of the Governor of Anhui, admittedly an act directed against the Manchu hierarchy, has caused more real uneasiness in governing circles than a long series of provincial outbreaks.

It is probably this personal alarm that has given the latest stimulus to the proposals of the Threes to effect the removal of the social and official barriers between the two classes of the people. The decree issued on August 9 in the name of the Empress Dowager, commanding officials both in Peking and in the provinces to report on the present position between Manchus and Chinese and to make suggestions for the removal of the evils of racial jealousy, reflects true anxiety to do away with causes of offence in spite of the pretentious platitudes with which it opens. On the other hand the attitude of genuine reformers on the same subject indicates that in their opinion the old controversy between Chinese and Manchus has a distinct bearing on the somewhat perilous condition of China to-day. The necessity of abolishing the favoured position of Manchus, officials and others, has been urged successively by the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung, by the Governor of Szechow and by others. Already the effect of this campaign is stated to have been seen in the appointment of a Chinese, Chang Jen-chun, as Viceroy at Canton in succession to H.E. Tsen Chun-huen, and in the proposal to remodel the Tartar garrisons throughout the Empire, which are a stumbling-block to the good relations between the two sections of the people wherever they are established. A censor has found yet another cause for bitter feeling in the fact that the period of mourning for parents is fixed at one hundred days for Manchus, but at three years for Chinese. The result of this law is to bar the latter from holding office for a period twelve times as long as his more favoured Manchu colleague in the event of a parent's death.

All such attacks on the privileged position of the Manchus are steps in the right direction, but as yet there is no indication of the length of time required by them to achieve success. Old strongholds, especially when walled in with the prestige of centuries, surrender unwillingly, and neither the fear, or statesmanship, of the Empress Dowager, nor the anxiety for the country's welfare of a Yuan Shih-kai or Chang Chih-tung has found any ready echo in Manchu circles as a whole. Where conscious that their sun of exceptional privilege has passed its meridian, they still hope to arrest the course of nature by a compromise on non-essentials, while secretly resolved to retain the substance of their power. The revived attention now being paid to the question of constitutional government will not have escaped public notice. It is difficult in the circumstances to distinguish the genuine activity of the enthusiasts in the cause of reform from the time-serving acquiescence of its most rabid opponents. But if we accept the position of this movement as reports from the Capital represent it, we find that already a sharp line of cleavage between Manchus and Chinese has made itself felt. The latter, in the character of reformers, affect to see no permanent solution of present difficulties in any remedy less comprehensive than self-government on a wide popular basis. On the other hand the Manchus, even where prepared to admit the advisability of constitutional government, would restrict its scope to the narrowest limits. While the champions of the two causes are fighting their academic battles in Peking, the ultimate destiny of the country is being evolved in the cause taken by the development of China's millions. Whether that destiny will be attained by peaceful means or through the instrumentality of internecine struggle, it is too early to say; but it is not difficult to decide which has hitherto been the chosen method of history.—*N. O. D. News*.

The Central Government has received telegraphic despatches from the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang and the Viceroy of the Liang Hu suggesting that the Constitutional Law be promulgated, and the date of the inauguration of constitutional government fixed and declared to the public. Instructions should be sent to every province with regard to organizing the national Congress; the representatives belonging to the lower House can be chosen later on.

Today's Advertisements.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL & ORPHANAGE.
SCHOOL DUTIES will be resumed on MONDAY, 2nd September.
For Terms, apply to—
THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1907. [786]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON SATURDAY, the 31st August, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, A QUANTITY OF WINES AND SPIRITS.
TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1907. [788]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
THE H. A. L. Steamship "RHENANIA."
Captain von Hoff, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns and for extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th prox., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1907. [787]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "SOCOTRA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 1st Sept., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1907. [789]

COMMERCIAL.
TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.
Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2/2 7/16
Do. demand	2/2 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	2/2 15/16
France—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
India T.T.	165
Do. demand	165 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
Singapore T.T.	64 1/2 prem
Java—Bank T.T.	107 1/2
Do. demand	107 1/2

Buying.
1 months' sight L/C.....2/3 1/2
4 months' sight L/C.....2/3 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York.....54 1/2
1 months' sight do.....55 1/2
1 months' sight Sydney and Melbourne.....2/3 1/2
1 months' sight France.....2/2 1/2
1 months' sight do.....2/2 1/2
4 months' sight Germany.....2/2 1/2
Bar Silver.....31 5/16
Bank of England rate.....11 1/2
Bank of France.....11 1/2
Sovereign.....\$9 05

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 29th at 11.55 a.—The barometer has fallen in Hakodate, and risen over S. Japan.

A depression which was moving Northwards off the E. coast of Japan yesterday, is situated to the S. of Hokkaido this morning.

Pressure is highest and normal over the S. Philippines. It is inclined to increase on the China coast, but it is still from 0.2 to 0.3 inch below the normal.

Moderate variable winds are expected to prevail in the Formosa Channel, and moderate S.W. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.

FORECAST.
1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S.W. or variable winds, light to moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, Variable winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Intimations



THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

BABY GRANDS



BY STEINWAY, HAAKE, WINKELMANN, & Co., & Co., & Co.

Prices from \$750.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. [132]

TO COUNTERACT THE ENERVATING EFFECT OF THE HOT WEATHER, DRINK

"TANSAN"

Bottled at the Takaradaka Spring, Japan.

Mixed with Hock, Whisky, or Claret it has no equal as a Thirst-quencher, Stimulant, and cure for Lassitude and Debility.

LADIES who value their health should drink it.

CHILDREN will feel the beneficial effect of it.

MEN who use it testify to its excellence. ALL SHOULD DRINK IT.



IT IS STILL THE BEST NATURAL MINERAL WATER IN THE WORLD.

BEWARE of Spurious Imitations and see that you get your "TANSAN" from the SOLE AGENTS.

"TANSAN GINGER ALE"

Acknowledged to be the best on the market, see that the label bears the name of J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON, without which none is genuine.

Can always be obtained at all the CLUBS, HOTELS and STORES.

H. PRICE & Co., Ltd., SOLE AGENTS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1907. [134]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	80,000	\$125	\$115	\$1,000,000	\$1,797,167	\$1.15 for 1 year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2 1/2 3/16 = \$16.04	4 1/2 %	\$547 1/2 sales ex \$505 b. n. issue London 279.10/- ex new issue London 260.10/- n. issue first call \$51
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£12,735	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,675,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$270
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£110,000	Tls. 185,529	Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex 2/10 11.16 per tael	6 %	Tls. 75 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000	\$1,460,400	Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and Interim of 23 1/2 for 1906	5 1/2 %	\$770 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000	\$461,467	\$12 for year ending 31.12.05	7 %	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$362,980	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$87 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 %	\$315 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,500	\$565	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	\$50	\$50	\$3,500,000	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	6 %	\$41
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,200,000	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$28 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£60,000	£3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2 1/2 = \$2.24 per share	3 1/2 %	{ \$30 \$28
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372	Tls. 13,317	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	11 1/2 %	{ Tls. 47 1/2 buyers Tls. 47 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£1,871	£172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8. for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	44/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$50,000	\$137	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907 \$0.50	{ 4 1/2 % 3 1/2 %	{ \$22 \$13
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 419,479	Tls. 18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	11 1/2 %	Tls. 52 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 1/2 %	\$98
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Tls. 8,935	\$3 for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$21
Pemk Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	...	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 90 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	£110,000	£12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 %	Tls. 15.30
East Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£26,011	£11,358	No. 17 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$7 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 1/2 %	\$17
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,000,000	\$3,947	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 %	\$67
Longkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000	\$491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 %	\$100 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210	Tls. 10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	3 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 197,100	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 221
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$30,000	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	12 1/2 %	\$24 1/2 ex div. \$14
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000	\$137	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$56,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$98
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$1,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$100 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 %	\$36
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 50	Tls. 869,493	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 102 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Lau Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 64 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,939	\$21,660	\$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.7.06	11 1/2 %	\$11
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	11 1/2 %	Tls. 51
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 92 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 400	Tls. 25,257	Tls. 50,063	Tls. 50 for 1906	16 1/2 %	Tls. 305 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,299	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$64
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,653	\$3 for 1905	...	\$20 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$9 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 880	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	Tls. 62 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$6
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$115,000	\$855	80 cents for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$9
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$50,000	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	8 1/2 %	\$16 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$11,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 %	\$11
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$86,000	\$15,022	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 %	\$22 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,953	11 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 1/2 %	\$14
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$4,361	Interim of \$4 for 1 year ending June 30th '07	9 1/2 %	\$24 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	\$23 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijne, Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 10,374	Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907	9 1/2 %	Tls. 310 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 27,603	\$2,655	\$1 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07	8 1/2 %	\$11 1/2
Philippine Company, Limited	70,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	\$11 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,323	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Paper and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	13 1/2 %	Tls. 75 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,500	Tls. 7,843	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 25,592	Interim of 15/- for account 1907	...	Tls. 310 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	none	Dr. 41,934	Interim of 11/3 for account 1907	...	Tls. 280 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	3214	None	...	\$7
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 97
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$349	First year	...	\$12
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$35,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for y. end. 31.5.07	8 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000	\$5,482	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 %	\$11 1/2 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$182	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	\$8

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON.
HAYRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "POLYNESIEN,"
Captain Broc, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 3rd
September, at 1 P.M.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports, and for Australia with
prompt transhipment at Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.
Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. TOURANE 17th Sept.
S.S. AUSTRALIEN 1st Oct.
S.S. NERA 15th Oct.
S.S. YARRA 19th Oct.
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS 12th Nov.
S.S. TONKIN 26th Nov.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1907. [10]

FOR VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Steamship
"VINE BRANCH,"
will be despatched as above on or about 10th
September.
For Freight and further Particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1907. [17]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MORMORA."

Captain G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 7th
September, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with
the Company's S.S. India, 8,000 tons, from
Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.
Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement),
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Mar-
morra, due in London on 19th October, 1907.
Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents
and Value of all Packages are required.
For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1907. [12]

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c. &c. &c.

Telephone 256.

DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

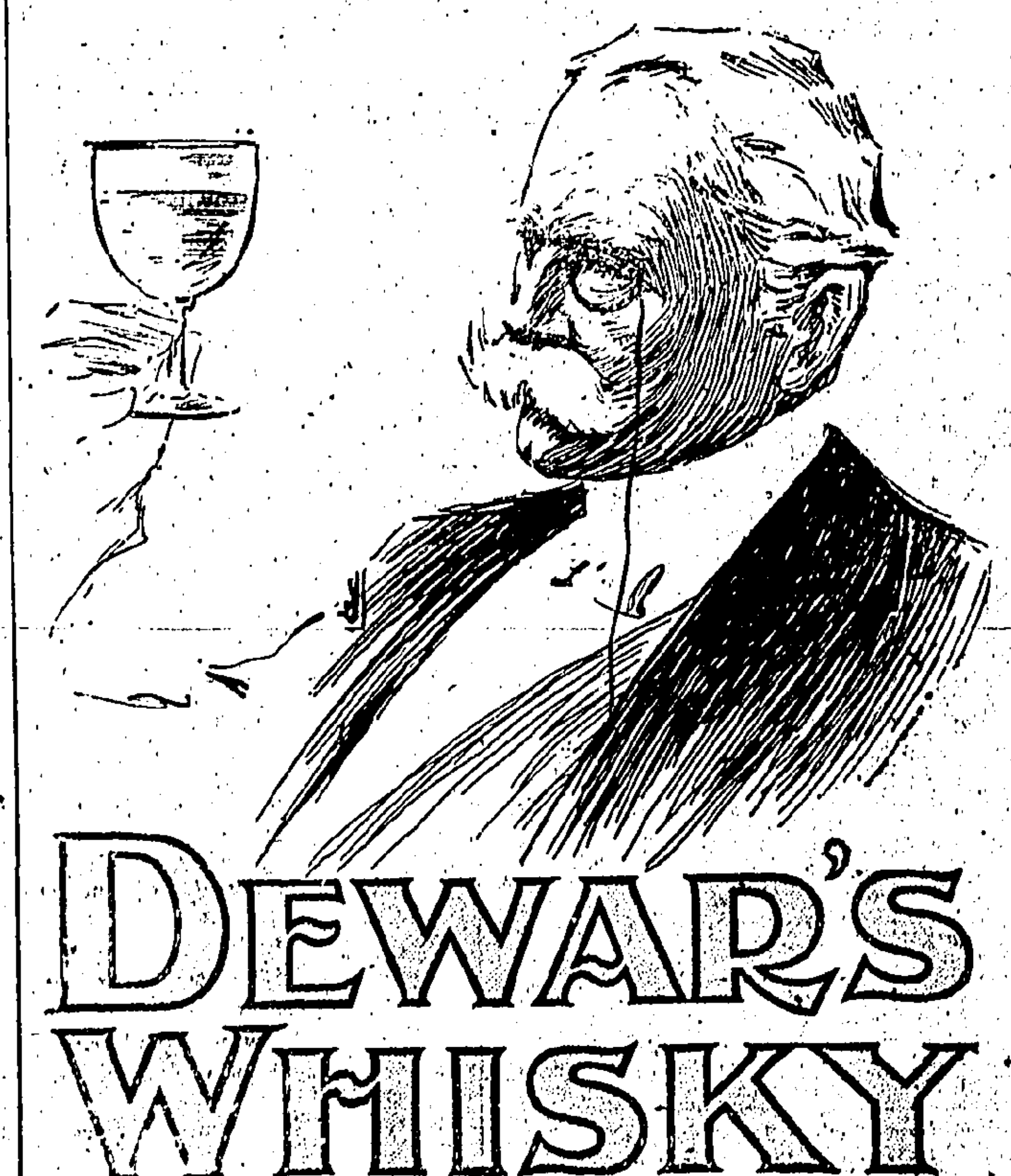
KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906. [42]



Sole Agents: BUMANN & BERBLINGER.

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